

Maine Farmer.

ROMAN & BADGER, Publishers.
S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Notes on the Season.

In most parts of Maine the season seems somewhat late. With the ground bare since the first of March, fall a month earlier than usual, the frost out and roads settled in April, and other signs of early spring, farmers appear a little uneasy that the middle of May finds them hardly in advance of average seasons. But in our climate absence of snow in March is no sign of an early spring—the other hand it is generally an indication, if not of snow, at least of cold, backward weather through April and May. We are having raw cold winds from the northwest, rendering the nights cold and producing a chill over the system even in mid-day.

The season throughout our State is however, at the present writing, fully as early as the average, and farm work is as far advanced as generally the case the second week of May. During the first week we were favored with timely rains, which although not particularly needed on most tillage land, and retarding farm operations generally, were however very welcome to all grass lands. The grass roots had before recovered from the severe drought of last year, and the rains of the present month were therefore doubly needed. From all we can learn grass is looking unusually well. Our great dependence is the hay crop, and this needs a cool, moist May to give it a good start. Thus far the indications are favorable for a large yield. Pasture feed is also unusually good for the season, and young stock was turned away much earlier than is generally the case.

Farm work, suspended during the first week in May on account of the rains, was resumed the second week with activity. Sowing has been generally performed, and in some instances farmers are planting potatoes. The great corn planting time—May 21st-27th. It will hardly do to plant this week, and in many localities probably not until the very last of the month.

The fruit trees have wintered well, and are promising a good yield. Newly set trees should be mulched, and a dull day spent in scraping the trunks of dead bark and washing them with a solution of whale oil soap, will pay a better return than losing at the corner grocery.

Farm stock generally in this State is not in so good condition this spring as usual. The hay crop of last year was light, and although the winter was a very favorable one for stock, being uniformly mild, yet the light amount of hay in the barns somewhat alarmed our farmers, and the short keep has left its mark upon almost every animal. There is not a policy to be recommended, but perhaps it is the best that could be done. Good feed must now however be given to milch cows, or they will fail in furnishing a good supply of milk when it is most desired. Meat or sheep will help make up a deficiency of good hay, and these should be given until the pasture yield their largest amount of feed.

Bates Short Horns in America.

By an oversight, an error not our own was given publicity in our news department week before last, in the statement that Mr. M. H. Cochran of Compton, P. Q., owned the only Bates Short Horns in America. This is not true, so many of the Short Horns bred by Mr. James O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y., are pure Bates stock. One half interest in one of Mr. Sheldon's animals, the bull "4th Duke of Geneva," was sold in 1869 to Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, of New York Mills, N. Y., for \$4000—a price rivaling that of Mr. Cochran's bull lately shipped to England. Our farmers should feel proud that an animal of this celebrated strain of blood is also owned in this State, viz., "Knight of Geneva," 10328, the property of Mr. P. W. Ayer of Freedom, advertised in our to-day's paper, and purchased by him of Mr. Augustus Whitman of Fitchburg, Mass., one of the most noted Short Horn breeders in the United States. "Knight of Geneva" is two years old in October, is of a red color, and one of the most promising animals of his age in the State. His pedigree is recorded in the 10th volume of the American Short Horn Book, just published. Mr. Ayer is one of the most enterprising farmers in Waldo county, has already laid the foundation for a choice herd, and farmers in that section should take advantage of this liberality in placing the services of so valuable an animal within their reach.

The Cabbage-worm Butterfly.

Mr. T. M. Andrews of Hallowell, left at our office one day last week, four or five butterflies belonging to the genus known among entomologists as *Pieris*, and we have no doubt they were specimens of *Pieris brassicae*, as they correspond to the description of that butterfly given by Harris. It is the parent moth of the pale green caterpillar, or "cabbage-worm," as called by some, which proved so destructive to the early cabbage last season, not only in our country, but throughout large portions of the State. The specimens alluded to are from the second brood from eggs deposited in August, the chrysalids having survived the winter, as is the case with the second or autumn brood. These deposit eggs from which the first brood is hatched, and the caterpillar is produced in a week or ten days afterwards. Harris says that if boards are placed horizontally in fields or gardens infested by the caterpillars, they will be resorted to by the caterpillars, and they are about to change to chrysalids, and in these positions it may be easy to find, collect and destroy them, either in the caterpillar or chrysalis state.

Preserving Eggs.

A gentleman near this city who keeps a large number of hens, and who during the fall and early winter months always keeps large numbers of eggs for the purpose of obtaining the high price always paid in winter, has a method of keeping them which is new to us, but has been used by others. The eggs are placed in movable cases in a dark but well ventilated situation, and are changed in position every few days, by passing along the racks and light, by this means eggs can be kept fresh for an indefinite length of time. The use of the different waters, pickles, &c., in preserving eggs, is strongly condemned by him.

Coal Ashes.

Coal ashes seem to be a great trouble to many people, and we find the inquiry every now and then: "Of what use are coal ashes? are they worth anything more?" &c. We believe it has been well established that coal ashes, alone or of no value as a manure, although they frequently contain a sufficient quantity of wood ashes, where wood is burned with coal, occasionally during the winter, to compensate for having them some distance. Yet we know an intelligent farmer in this county who persists in ascribing to them high manurial qualities, and uses all he can obtain. He actually laughed at us for telling him they were valueless as a manure, but then his laugh was good natured, and we enjoy to see a man laugh heartily, even at our expense. Had he not laughed, we should have tried to convince him that their value was due wholly to their mechanical action upon his soil, loosening the rather stiff clay, and rendering it better fitted in consequence for the growth of plants—something we could have done, we think, for he is a reasonable man, abounding in common sense. They have a similar effect upon light soil, giving it more body and serving to "consolidate" its dry particles. They are also useful to put about current bushes to keep down grass and weeds; and we have few better materials for garden walks and driveways.

But here is a circumstance: A gentleman in this city tells us that he had a pile of coal ashes in a bin in his cellar which had remained there two or three years before they were removed. On shovelling them out it was found that the rank roots of witch grass had forced their way through the crevices in the cellar wall into the heap of coal ashes, and were luxuriating upon the plant food there found. The gentleman who related this incident is a person of culture and extended observation, and he believes coal ashes contain some fertilizing elements. In this case we did not like to doubt him.

Answers to Inquiries.

Orchard Grass.
(E. B. A., Concord.) Orchard grass is *Deschampsia glomerata* of botanists, and throughout New York State it is sometimes called "American Cock's-foot" and "Rough cock's-foot." We have never heard it called by the latter names in this State—in fact it is not named here. For more information we refer you to No. 15 of the present volume of the FARMER.

What Ails my Cow?

(J. C., Allen.) From the description given, we should judge your cow to be a very poor animal, probably badly infested with grubs, and that the statements of the party of whom you purchased her were not true—in short, she got you cheated. A cow fed as you say has been given, and certainly to keep which does not give a fair yield of good milk—which she does not. Garget manifests itself in different forms, and you should treat her for the disease.

Almost a Butterfly.

(Geo. Dyer.) The object left on our table was the chrysalis shell or pupa of a large moth, but it had been crushed, and the insect inside destroyed. It was probably brought to your garden in something which was got in the woods or pastures, as the caterpillar which produces it is not found in cultivated gardens. If this case had not been injured, a large moth would have come from it next June.

Book on Orchard Culture.

(E. B. A.) The American Fruit Culturist by John J. Thomas, and the Apple Culturist by S. Edwards Todd, are both good works and almost indispensable to every intelligent farmer who has an orchard to care for. Price of the former, \$2.50; of the latter, \$1.50. For either address A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Not an "Insect."

(Ship John.) No "worm" that destroys ships' timbers under water is not an insect, and does not come under the head of Entomology. Its scientific name is the *Teredos*, and belongs to the mollusk family which includes clams, bivalves, &c. It often proves very destructive to vessels' bottoms if they are not copper plated.

Pickles for Wheat.

(Subscribes.) In making a pickle in which to soak wheat from a new variety, use about as much Liverpool salt as the water will take up.

Editorial Notes.

We defer the publication of the fourth and concluding article of the "Farmer's Vacation" series until next issue, in order to make room for the letters of Mr. Dill, Mr. Pease and Mr. Gilman, concerning the new settling lands in our State.

The articles which the writer who signs himself "Advance" proposes to furnish, will be welcome. The one forwarded will appear in our next impression.

After a limited trial of the pruning saw invented and patented by Mr. B. Parker of Bangor, we are inclined to place a high value upon it. It is a saw in which the handle forms a socket, into which a long handle is inserted so that the operator can stand upon the ground and use it to advantage among the limbs of the tree, and is especially useful in sawing off the extreme ends of branches, which cannot be reached from the tree or a ladder with an ordinary hand-saw, only with great difficulty. When not used for pruning, by removing the long handle it makes a very convenient saw for general purposes.

A communication in the Country Gentleman from Sturtevant Brothers, Framingham, Mass., who have one of the best Ayshire herds in New England, states that the average product of three Dutch cows, each five years of age, was 9680 pounds of milk in 328 days; and the average product of three Ayshire cows of the same age, was 7700 pounds of milk in 324 days. The former gave nearly 71 times their weight in milk, and the latter gave over 84 times their own weight.

The Oven Potato.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Pease of this city, we have received a small quantity of the above-named potato, a variety that originated near Woodstock, New Brunswick. The specimens are long, tapering at both ends, the color of the skin closely resembling the Early Rose, while inside, "Some of those received are 7½ inches in length, and 6 inches in circumference. Their quality is very good, and they are a late keeping sort, although their form and color will not make them a popular market variety, we regard them worthy of dissemination, and should be glad to know more of their origin. Perhaps some of our New Brunswick readers can tell us something about it.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

About the New Lands in Maine.

Farms in North Franklin.

I noticed in a late number of the FARMER a call on Major Dill and others, requesting a description of their respective sections as regards agricultural capabilities, desirability of location, &c., particularly desiring a representation of unfavorable, as well as favorable features. I hope Major Dill will respond, as his knowledge of this section is intimate and extensive, and yet perhaps there may be room for me to give a few items in relation to this subject, which will add to the general information, and among these, distance from railroad will probably with many be a first consideration. The nearest depot is seventeen miles from Phillips Village, the principal centre of our section. In consequence of this, our facilities for market are not so good as in places nearer to railroad transportation. It is an easy reach of market. To be sure there is no lack of middle-men who will take our products to market, but the price paid for them is not so good as it would be if we were nearer to the market.

Our farms are of a variety of soils, some are clayey, some sandy, some loamy, some are fertile, some are not so good. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate is good. The farms are of a variety of sizes, from a few acres to a hundred acres. The farms are of a variety of locations, some are near the railroad, some are not. The farms are of a variety of conditions, some are in good condition, some are not. The farms are of a variety of uses, some are for farming, some are for other purposes.

I have tried most of the new kinds of potatoes, and think that none but the Early Rose and the Excelsior are of any account to potato raisers. I think that these will be the standard varieties. The Orton has stood almost as long as any variety that has come under my observation.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

I have tried most of the new kinds of potatoes, and think that none but the Early Rose and the Excelsior are of any account to potato raisers. I think that these will be the standard varieties. The Orton has stood almost as long as any variety that has come under my observation.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

About the New Lands in Maine.

Farms in North Franklin.

I noticed in a late number of the FARMER a call on Major Dill and others, requesting a description of their respective sections as regards agricultural capabilities, desirability of location, &c., particularly desiring a representation of unfavorable, as well as favorable features. I hope Major Dill will respond, as his knowledge of this section is intimate and extensive, and yet perhaps there may be room for me to give a few items in relation to this subject, which will add to the general information, and among these, distance from railroad will probably with many be a first consideration. The nearest depot is seventeen miles from Phillips Village, the principal centre of our section. In consequence of this, our facilities for market are not so good as in places nearer to railroad transportation. It is an easy reach of market. To be sure there is no lack of middle-men who will take our products to market, but the price paid for them is not so good as it would be if we were nearer to the market.

Our farms are of a variety of soils, some are clayey, some sandy, some loamy, some are fertile, some are not so good. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate is good. The farms are of a variety of sizes, from a few acres to a hundred acres. The farms are of a variety of locations, some are near the railroad, some are not. The farms are of a variety of conditions, some are in good condition, some are not. The farms are of a variety of uses, some are for farming, some are for other purposes.

I have tried most of the new kinds of potatoes, and think that none but the Early Rose and the Excelsior are of any account to potato raisers. I think that these will be the standard varieties. The Orton has stood almost as long as any variety that has come under my observation.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

About the New Lands in Maine.

Farms in North Franklin.

I noticed in a late number of the FARMER a call on Major Dill and others, requesting a description of their respective sections as regards agricultural capabilities, desirability of location, &c., particularly desiring a representation of unfavorable, as well as favorable features. I hope Major Dill will respond, as his knowledge of this section is intimate and extensive, and yet perhaps there may be room for me to give a few items in relation to this subject, which will add to the general information, and among these, distance from railroad will probably with many be a first consideration. The nearest depot is seventeen miles from Phillips Village, the principal centre of our section. In consequence of this, our facilities for market are not so good as in places nearer to railroad transportation. It is an easy reach of market. To be sure there is no lack of middle-men who will take our products to market, but the price paid for them is not so good as it would be if we were nearer to the market.

Our farms are of a variety of soils, some are clayey, some sandy, some loamy, some are fertile, some are not so good. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate is good. The farms are of a variety of sizes, from a few acres to a hundred acres. The farms are of a variety of locations, some are near the railroad, some are not. The farms are of a variety of conditions, some are in good condition, some are not. The farms are of a variety of uses, some are for farming, some are for other purposes.

I have tried most of the new kinds of potatoes, and think that none but the Early Rose and the Excelsior are of any account to potato raisers. I think that these will be the standard varieties. The Orton has stood almost as long as any variety that has come under my observation.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Potatoes.

I will give my experience with the Excelsior potato, as compared with the Orton. Its quality is better, fully equal to the Early Rose; its yield is more than double as much as planted; as one bushel will plant as much as two of Orton, one eye being enough for a hill, the rows being three feet apart, and hills eighteen inches. They will cover the ground in growing, as their tops are very bushy. Two years ago I got one pound from Marblehead, planted as above, and dug 1214 pounds of nice potatoes; and after giving away a considerable number, and testing their quality, (some few noted), I had a year ago ninety pounds to plant, from which I raised thirty-seven bushels of nice potatoes. The Excelsior originated in New Hampshire. My Excelsiors have kept well this winter; there are no better ones to be seen in the heap.

For the Maine Farmer.

Foreign News.

The Intervention in Paris.

Evacuation of Forts Versaille and the Environs.

Paris, May 10.—Tuesday night. Last night the insurgents became convinced that it was impossible to hold Fort Issy, and began the evacuation by way of Vanves to escape the fire of the enemy, which became fiercer, causing an explosion in Issy and a great fire in Vanves.

Dufosse, a youth of sixteen, who a few days ago remained alone in Issy, is safe in Paris. Meanwhile the insurgents attempted to attack in the direction of Neuilly, but were repulsed by the Government forces.

The cannoneers in Neuilly are now violent. Gen. Rossel now holds the dictatorship, and accuses the cowardice of the troops in Issy, and says that instead of fighting others they were taking cover.

Reinforcement of Paris.—Gen. Rossel has ordered the reinforcement of Paris. The troops in the walls of Paris are expected to be practicable by the end of this week.

Antoni and Point du Jour were bombarded to-day from Montreuil and Brimborin, and the population are flying panic-stricken from that portion of Paris.

The battery at Montreuil continues a furious fire upon the southwestern portion of Paris, so that the Federals make a feeble reply.

Paris, May 10. The Commune asserts that the garrison of Fort Issy has certainly escaped capture.

Gen. Rossel closes the communication to the Commune, claiming he had not received proper support, in the following words: "Two columns were open to the Commune, but they were repulsed by the troops of the Commune, and the latter have the honor to ask a call in arms."

A Grand Assault.—Paris, May 10.—A great assault upon the fortifications of Paris will be made to-night. One thousand yards of trenches have been completed, and the assault will be made within five hundred yards of the ramparts of Paris, already for the order to attack.

During the past few days the Government forces have been firing an average of eighty shots per minute, the unprecedented bombardment having a terrible effect upon the insurgents.

Paris, May 10. The Commune has been partially destroyed to-day.

Delucasse has been appointed to the position vacated by Rossel.

Dumoulay has been offered the command of the army, but refuses unless he is made supreme.

In consequence of a proclamation just issued by Thiers, the Commune has decided the seizure of its furniture and the demolition of its residence in Paris.

Versailles, May 11. The Commune continues, and the results are described as tremendous. Fort Versaille still resists.

The Government troops have been firing a series of shots in the direction of the fort, and wounding one hundred and thirty and capturing three.

Arrest of Rossel and his Escape.

Paris, May 11. General Rossel was arrested yesterday and placed in the custody of the army. At five o'clock both disappeared and neither have yet been seen.

The principal attack of the Versailles is expected at Antoni and Point du Jour. Both sides are making a desperate struggle, and the battle is anticipated. Official reports from the Commune deny that the Versailles was any victory.

France-Prussia Peace Treaty.

London, May 11. The treaty of peace just concluded at Frankfurt abrogates the commercial treaty between France and Prussia, and gives to Prussia the control of the railways in the ceded territory in consideration of the acquisition by Prussia of the railway from Thionville to Luxembourg.

The Capture and Recapture of Fort Versaille.

Paris, May 11.—Evening. Fort Versaille was captured last night by the Versailles troops and was held for a short time, but was recaptured by the Government forces.

There has been a desperate fighting to-day. The fort is in the hands of the Government forces, and the Government troops are making a desperate struggle.

Gen. Rossel has been captured, and has been reported, but remains outside of Paris, ready to give his assistance to the revolution.

Assault on the Commune of Issy.

Versailles, May 12.—Evening. The Government troops to-day made a determined assault upon the Commune of Issy, and the position at the point of the bayonet. It was stoutly defended by the insurgents. Many of the enemy were killed, and three guns captured.

A Proclamation from the Committee of Public Safety.

Paris, May 12. The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation to the people, which says: "The Republic and Commune have been betrayed, and the traitors have betrayed our ranks, and bribes have been distributed. Rossel's surrender of Issy was the first step of the treason, and the opening of the gates of Paris was to follow."

The Commune has ordered religious instruction to cease and all crucifixes and madonnas to be removed from the streets. The Commune has also ordered the removal of the statues of the Virgin Mary, and the removal of the statues of the Virgin Mary.

The Trepas of Vanves.

Vanves, May 15. Sixty cannoneers were found in Fort Versaille on the occasion of the Versailles forces.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

The Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs, and the Versailles forces continued to bombard the forts and the environs.

A Kentucky Romance.

The Louisville Journal.

It is credited with the following melodrama of real life, which, although relating to occurrences nearly thirty years ago, is equalled with modern literature in its dramatic interest.

A young girl, who was the daughter of a well-to-do Kentucky farmer, was married to a young man who was the son of a well-to-do Kentucky farmer.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

The young man was a very handsome and brave young man, and the young woman was a very beautiful and brave young woman.

Special Notices.

POISONOUS MEDICINES.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

The theory that the virus of disease is a safely contained germ, is a false and dangerous one. In the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repertoire of the medical profession.

Cable Screw Wire.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVE PROVED THE MOST DURABLE. The Most Satisfactory. The Most Reliable.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

COVERING were worn upon the foot. They cannot rip, and they are not subject to the wear and tear of the foot.

GOLD MEDAL MOWER.

"MEADOW KING".

Manufactured by CHAS. PETER & CO., Transvaal, New York.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

Has its cutter bar in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle, and the blade is in line with the axle.

FOR BOSTON.

Spring Arrangement.

WILL leave August 1st at 10 A.M. for Boston, and will return on the 15th of the same month.

WILL leave August 1st at 10 A.M. for Boston, and will return on the 15th of the same month.

WILL leave August 1st at 10 A.M. for Boston, and will return

THE BEST.
Unabridged Dictionary.
Transcripts sent in other Dictionaries.
1840 Page Quarto. Price \$12.
testimony in its favor.
[Prof. Walker of Harvard,]
says his value.
[W. H. Prescott, the Historian,]
Dictionary of the Language.
[Dr. Dick of Scotland,]
names of our language.
[John G. Whittier,]
is none to latest poetry.
[Cancellor Kent,]
surpass anything by earlier
[George Bancroft,
to Language
[Kilhn Burritt,
defining scientific
[President Hilschoock,
and defining Dictionary.
[Horace Mann,]
the surpassing work.
[Smart, the English Orthopedist,
intelligent family, student,
school man. What Language is com-
a English Dictionary ?

**NALC
NATIONAL PICTORIAL
CTIONARY.**
600 Engravings. Price \$5.
a gem of a Dictionary, just the
American Educational Monthly.
MERIAM, Springfield, Mass.
all Bookdealers. Send

Cent. Bonds!
AND COUNTY.
able Semi-Annually.
ED CONVENIENTLY.
rest Sanctioned by
Law.
\$100 and \$500.
for sale by

North's

young friends are among the safest investments! All the taxable income is security for their payment. RENDMENT SOLICITED. 117

Mme. Circle Series.
and Pages of Musical More
(Four Fifteen) Would cost
One Hundred Dollars! To-
bought for Ten Dollars!

PARCLE. VOLUME 1.

" 2."

ALBUM.

ORTE GEMS.
Chamberlain, Walters, Polkas, Sam-
downs, Galops, Quadrilles, Ri-
cours and Four Hand Pieces, which
collection, were strictly select,
each one being known to be
feasible.
in, in Hoards, \$2.50; in cloth,
\$4., sent postpaid by order of

R. DITSON & CO., Boston:
ON & CO., New York. 25

of 1812.

passed by Congress granting a
soldiers of the War of 1812, who
were honorably discharged, also
for of such soldier property was
rior to 1st of Dec, 1814, and has
This act does not apply to those
Pension of \$8 per month.
the War of 1812, 60 years and who
than \$8 per month are entitled
all records and papers of value
by letter indicating stamp.
BAKER & WELLS,
U. S. Claim Agents,
Augusta, Maine.

No. 154th EDITION.

REVIEWED BY THE AUTHOR, E. M
of Medicine, Member of the
Academy of Physicians, of the
College of Physicians, Editors-

WHITE CHILI.
Among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

it, gives a clear synopsis of the
 the treatment of Venereal
 sterility, &c., whereby brought
 success, and the removal of
 years successful practice.
 By mail. Address the author, Dr.
 Ince, Boston, Mass. 1791
 CHURCH'S Family Physician, 90
 small, free. Teaches how to cure
 hemorrhoids, skin, hair, eyes, &c., &c.
 Broadway, N. Y. 1790
Private Notices.
 COUNTY.....Probate Court at
 Fourth Monday of April, 1871.
 Administration of the Estate of
 of Sidney, in said County,
 and his account as Administrator
 of said Estate, is demanded for allowance:
 and the creditors thereof to give notice
 to the Fourth Monday of May
 next, at the Court House, in said
 County, to appear and show cause
 why the same should not be al-
 lowed. H. R. BAKER, Judge.
 29
 COUNTY.....Probate Court at
 Fourth Monday of April, 1871.
 Executor of the last will and
 Testament of the late of A. Hall, late of Hallowell,
 in said County, and having presented to
 the Estate of said deceased for
 allowance thereof he gives three weeks
 notice to the Fourth Monday of May
 next, at the Court House, in said
 County, a newspaper printed in
 said County interested may attend at
 the Court House, in said County, and
 show cause why the same should not be al-
 lowed. H. R. BAKER, Judge.
 28
 COUNTY.....Probate Court at
 Fourth Monday of April, 1871.
 Executor of the last will and
 Testament purporting to be the
 last of ELIZABETH B. DODD,
 in said County, deceased, having pre-
 sented to the Estate of said de-
 ceased notice thereof he gives three weeks
 notice to the Fourth Monday of May
 next, at the Court House, in said
 County, a newspaper printed in
 said County, interested may attend at
 the Court House, in said County, and
 show cause why the same should not be al-
 lowed. H. R. BAKER, Judge.
 28

INSTRUMENTS

and died. 29*
H. K. BAKER, Judge,
Register.

COUNTY NEWS IN Probate Court, at
fourth Monday of April, 1871.
J. H. HILLEY, Administrator of the
estate of Oliver W. Pierce late of
this county deceased, in said
petition presented her first and
last account of the said deceased
petition thereof he given three weeks
to the fourth Monday of May
Farmer's newspaper printed in
mons interested may attend at
the court to be holden at said
place if the same should not be
H. K. BAKER, Judge,
Register. 29*

COUNTY NEWS IN Probate Court at
fourth Monday of April, 1871.
J. H. HILLEY, Administrator of the
estate of Oliver W. Pierce late
of County deceased, in said
petition presented her first and
last account for allowance out of the personal
estate thereof he given three weeks
to the fourth Monday of May
Farmer's newspaper printed in
mons interested may attend at
the court to be holden at said
place if the same should not be
H. K. BAKER, Judge,
Register. 29*

COUNTY NEWS IN Probate Court at
fourth Monday of April, 1871.
J. H. HILLEY, Administrator of the
estate of Oliver W. Pierce late
of County deceased, in said
petition presented her first and
last account for allowance out of the personal
estate thereof he given three weeks
to the fourth Monday of May
Farmer's newspaper printed in
mons interested may attend at
the court to be holden at said
place if the same should not be
H. K. BAKER, Judge,
Register. 29*

COUNTY NEWS IN Probate Court at
fourth Monday of April, 1871.
J. H. HILLEY, Administrator of the
estate of Oliver W. Pierce late
of County deceased, in said
petition presented her second
account of the estate of said deceased

nts may be obtained from any drug
and a copy may address Dr. G. F. Paul
and Street, Jersey City, N. J., and it
rn mail.

to be held at August, and
why the same should not be ad-
H. R. BAKER, Judge,
Register.

DUNSTON—In *Probate Court*, at
fourth Monday of April, 1871,
GEO. KENNEDY of the last will
and testament, late of Oregon, de-
ceased, having presented her second
administration of the Estate of said de-
ceased, and also her petition for dis-
charge, at the appointment of the ap-
pointor, with will annexed.
Notice thereof is given three weeks
at least, to the fourth Monday of May
next, the fourth Monday of May
next, the fourth Monday of May
next, to be held at August, and
why the same should not be ad-
charge and appointment made.
H. R. BAKER, Judge,
Register.

LINE FARMER.
BY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT
J. & BADGER,
at (opposite Granite Hall),
August.

ROMAN
LEADERS, Editors.

TERMS:
ADVERTISING IN ADVANCE.
Three Months, \$2.50 will
be charged.
Six Months, and the Provinces are charged
at \$4.00.
To defray postage to the line.
Of Advertising:
One line, for three insertions
one for each subsequent insertion.
per line for each insertion. All
advertisements to be paid for in advance.
Advertisements connected with the
of the Publishers, Roman &
Co.

W. J. DUNSTON, S. L. BAKER, J.
or S. H. Tabor.